Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1834. No. 736.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring a continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and by most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1834.

Jesse Boggs v *Peter Boggs.* } Just. Ex.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on 4th Monday in August next, and then and there enter his defence, that judgment will be rendered against him by default.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.
31—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1834.

Duncan Cameron v *Mary Woods and James Woods.* } Petition to build a water grist-mill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, now here, that James Woods, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this county, but is an inhabitant of another state: it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the said James Woods appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there file his answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, this 4th Monday in May, 1834.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.
31—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1834.

John Cates, adm. v *Thomas Cates.* } Original attachment.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue that judgment by default will be taken against him.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.
31—

TAKEN UP

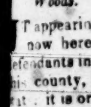
BY the subscriber, on the 11th day of July, a red and white spotted cow, about eight years old, marked by a swallow fork and underbit in the left ear, and a swallow-fork in the right. The owner of the cow will please come forward to the subscriber, living one mile south-west of Newlin's mills, on Haw river, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JESSE CRUTCHFIELD.
July 23. 31—3wp

PRINTING OFFICE
For Sale.

A PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. W. A. Norwood, at Chapel Hill.
July 8. 30—

VALUABLE PLANTATION
For Sale.



WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Monday of the Superior Court, on a credit of one and two years, the Plantation 3 miles below Hillsborough on the river Eno, well known as the Neal Plantation, on which is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, barn and threshing machine, supposed to contain about 195 acres. The sale to take place in front of the court house in the town of Hillsborough, at 12 o'clock.

JAMES WEBB,
ANN CLOUD.
July 30. 32—4w

Bethmont Academy.

THE Autumnal session of this Academy will commence on the third Monday of this month.

Terms of tuition per session of five months

Latin and Greek languages.	$10 00
English Grammer, Geography, &c.	7 50
Reading, Writing, & Arithmetick.	4 00

Boarders can find comfortable accommodations at the moderate price of five dollars per month.

JAMES MORROW.
July 11th, 31—3w

WANTED,

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.
April 29. 20—

The Saddling Business

IS carried on in all its various branches by the subscriber, who has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
READY MADE WORK,

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short credit.

Wheat, Corn, Shingles or Plank, will be taken in payment for work.

SOLOMON FULLER.
May 5. 30—tf

CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

☞ They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for *all* indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K.
April 29. 20—

LEMUEL LYNCH,
Clock and Watch Maker and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

Watches. Clocks. and Time Pieces,

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th. 14—

TO RENT,

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated.

Inquire at this Office.
August 5. 33—

STRAY.

ENTERED on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 14th of July, by Abner Conklin, living fourteen miles west from Hillsborough, on Cain creek, a Bay MARE, four feet ten and a half inches high, two hind feet white, left fore foot white, a lump on her back, and long mane and tail.

John A. Faucett, *Ranger.*
August 5. 33—

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.
April 29. tf—20

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, as executor to the estate of ABRAHAM MOORE deceased, of Person county, hereby gives notice to the legatees and all others whom it may concern, that he is now ready to settle with each of them when called upon.

R. R. MOORE.
Person county, July 21. 31—3w

ATTENTION!
Hillsborough Artillery.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Hillsborough, on the Saturday of the county court, for the purpose of drill and court martial.

WM. BROWN, *Major,*
Artillery Regiment
July 21. 31—

WANTED.

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

John Cooley.
December 31. 50—

Ox Discourse, or "Permanent and Universal Laws."

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.
March 4. 21—

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the
SALISBURY ACADEMY.
SECOND CLASS—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM.
To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Wednesday the 27th day of August 1834.

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL $5,000

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	is	2,000
20 Prizes of	100	is	2,000
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100 Prizes of	20	is	2,000
300 Prizes of	10	is	3,000
20,000 Prizes of	4	is	$80,000
20,523 Prizes amounting to			$120,000
19,477 Blanks			
40,000 Tickets.			

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Mode of Drawing.

To be drawn on the High and Low System. The 20,000 Prizes of $4 to be awarded to the High and Low division, to be determined by that which may draw the Capital Prize of $5,000 ☞ so that the holder of two tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize and may draw three. ☜ The numbers from 1 to 20,000 inclusive are *low*, and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are high. All the prizes above the denomination of $4 are put into one wheel, and all the numbers in another, the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All Prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A package of 10 whole Tickets in this Lottery will cost.	$40
and must draw nett	17
	$23

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for $23, get the Manager's certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw over $17 that being the amount of the $4 prizes, that each package must draw. Packages of shares in proportion—say

A certificate for 10 whole Tickets		$23
do	do Halves	11,50
do	do Quarters	5,75

All orders from a distance by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance; enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets in our previous Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to "Stevenson & Points, Salisbury. N. C." & an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after the event.

TICKETS $4—HALVES $2—QUARTERS $1.

☞ Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

*** All orders from a distance, (post paid,) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*
July 22. 31—tdd

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to his school which is second to none in the Southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polished moral, and religious society, give it strong caims to public patronage.

The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order.

Board can be had in private families at $8 per month.

No student will be received that does not board in a private house.

By order of the Board.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

☞ The Harbinger at Chapel Hill, Star and Register at Raleigh, People's Press at Wilmington, Observer at Fayetteville, Spectator at Newbern, Watchman at Salisbury, will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.
June 24. 28—1m

State of North Carolina,
Person County.
Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell v. *Thomas Blackwell.* } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Spectator for six weeks successively, that, unless the defendent appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Roxborough on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to enter his demurrer, plea or answer to the petition in this cause, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set down for hearing *ex parte*.

Test,
Duncan Rose, c. s. c.
Price adv. $2 50. 28—6w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

A RUSE DE GUERRE.

Strategie, as well as force, is among all nations considered justifiable in war, but whether the conduct which is embraced in the anecdote which we are about to relate, should be considered strictly in accordance with the moral principle which ought to regulate the actions of men, we leave to casuists to decide.

During the early part of the last war with Great Britain, a small brig mounting about ten sixes, with a crew of forty or fifty men, sailed from New England as a letter of marque, with permission to cruise as a privateer for a certain length of time, and capture prizes from the enemy. While cruising in the latitude of the homeward bound West Indiamen, the brig one morning fell in with a large ship, to which she gave chase; but the captain, an "old sea dog," on reconnoitering her through his spy-glass, was satisfied that she mounted too many guns to contend with with any prospect of success, and hauled off, much to the dissatisfaction of the crew, who attributed his conduct to want of spirit and courage. In fact, they were not backward in exhibiting their feeling, and the word *coward* was more than once handed about the ship in the hearing of the captain.

A few days afterwards the brig fell in with another vessel. Every stitch of canvas was spread, and just at night the chase was made out to be a large West Indiaman, apparently well armed and manned, and looking like an "ugly customer." Now, said the Yankee captain to his crew, I wish you to listen, men, to what I am going to say. I heard some of you muttering something, not long since, about *cowards;* and to oblige you, I will give you an opportunity of testing the courage of every man on board. You see that ship ahead: she is pierced for twenty-four guns, and probably carries sixteen at least of heavy metal. That ship shall be my prize before two hours. So look out for squalls. If some of you don't lose the number of your mess I'm mistaken. But mind ye, no backing out—*Cowards*, ha!"

The crew looked rather blank at this pithy harangue, but dared not remonstrate. They were caught in their own toils, and resolved to fight it out like men.

Night come on, but they still kept sight of the Englishman. It was about half past eight in the evening, when they ranged up within hail, on the weather quarter of their more bulky antagonist, who had every man at quarters, evidently prepared for a brush, and with his high bulwarks and numerous deck lanthorns, presented rather a formidable appearance. The captain of the brig seizing his speaking trumpet, in a peremptory manner hailed the stranger:

"Ship, ahoy!"

"Hallo!"

"Heave to—and I'll send my boat on board."

"What brig is that, pray?"

"*The United States' brig* ARGUS."

"Aye, aye, sir!"

John Bull thought it would be madness to contend with the United States brig Argus, which was well known to be a crack sloop of war of twenty guns, and accordingly backed his maintopsail without farther parley. The Yankees were thunderstruck with their captain's impudence; but the quarter boat was lowered, and officered and manned immediately, in true man of war style.

The American officer ascended the gangway of the English ship, with a "swab" on his shoulder: "What ship is this?" said he, in an authoritative tone, as soon as he reached the deck.

"The English ship Caernavon Castle, sir, from Barbadoes bound to Bristol," returned the Englishman submissively.

"Then, sir, you will please to step into the boat, with your papers, and return with me on board the Argus. Mr. Simpson," said he to the captain's clerk, who filled the post of a middy on this occasion, "I leave you with the men in charge of the ship! you will proceed to put the prisoners in irons, ready to be transferred to the Argus."

When the British captain arrived alongside the Argus, he was astonished at her diminutive size; and when he got on board, he saw at once he had been duped; but it was then too late to remedy the evil.

"Sir," said he to the Yankee captain, more in *anger* than in sorrow, "you told me this vessel was the United States' brig Argus!"

"I told you the truth, sir. Her name is the Argus—*and she belongs to the United States.*"

THE COMET OF 1759.

It would seem, from the following article, published in a Dutch paper, in the city of Philadelphia, that the Comet, which we heard so much talk about some time since, is to make its appearance during the present summer. The wise men and astronomers, have only missed their calculations one year, and Davy Crockett's services will yet be required to perform the duties for which he was appointed by the President—to stand upon the Alleghany mountains and wring off its tail.

This seldom seen, majestic heavenly wanderer will soon make its brilliant appearance in the starry world. It was expected last year, not however by astronomers, but by folks who were imposed upon by incorrect reports.

This Comet generally bears the name of *Halley*, because this great astronomer made the minutest observation of it, and communicated the most accurate reckoning of its solar orbit. It belongs to the small number of Comets, whose track can be discovered with much accuracy. In A. D. 1006, it was first discovered. From that time it was regularly discovered twice every 74, four times every 75, twice every 76, and the last time first after 77 years.

Since its last appearance in A. D. 1759, 75 years have fled. The calculations of Astronomers are now unanimous that in the course of the present year, 1834, it will again become visible to the inhabitants of the earth.

If we mistake not we are among the first to give notice of this mysterious stranger, and would take occasion to remark, that our readers should be led from a contemplation of it, to think of Him who called this majestic star into existence; and not like the superstitious, regard it as the herald of His wrath, but as a shining soul-elevating display of His wisdom, goodness and power.

It will appear towards the close of August, in the year 1834, in the east, about the constellation Taurus, but very indistinct. At this time, its distance from the earth will be 40 millions of miles. On the 13th of September, it will be only twenty million of miles distant, and from this will become more brilliant.

* * In the latter part of September, it will enter the Twins, and on the 1st of October, will reach within 6 millions of miles of us, the forefeet of the Great Bear, where it no more sets. At this time, its brilliance and apparent magnitude will have arrived at the highest degree. On the 6th of October, it will stand nearest the earth—only 3¼ millions of miles distant.

* * In the beginning of the year 1836, it will immerse from the sun beams and again become visible, at the distance of 40 millions of miles from us.

It will, forthwith, for the second time approach the earth, and on the 1st of March 1836, will stand only 25 millions of miles distant. Hence it will recede from the earth, and seem to wander 76 years; and in the year 1912, will again visit our regions.

A trial took place a few days ago, before the court of Assize for the department of the Aisne, sitting at Laon, which exhibits rather an unusual instance of female vengeance for an insult. A young woman of 25, named Sabine Bresillon, residing at Etampes, was accused of attempting to assassinate a young man named Montaubant, in consequence of his having insulted her at a ball, under the following circumstances: On the 23d of December, 1833, the parties were dancing a quadrille together. In one part of the dance, each gentleman was to kiss the opposite lady, but when it came to Montaubant's turn, instead of embracing his partner, he kissed his own hand. This insult, committed in the presence of the young girl's companions, produced a very forcible impression on her, and it seemed that from that period she had made up her mind to take signal vengeance. Her irritation was increased by the conduct of the young men of the village, who took every opportunity of manifesting their contempt for her, and occasionally they gave her a *charivari*. Very shortly after the dance, Sabine dressed herself as a man, and about six in the evening, stationed herself at a lonely spot where she knew Montaubant would pass. When he approached her, she asked if it was he, and on his replying in the affirmative, she inflicted a dangerous wound in his stomach with a pork butcher's large knife. At the cries of the young man, who, though dangerously wounded, had strength to hold his assailant, several persons came up, and Sabine Bresillon was instantly recognized. She declared, without hesitation, and with the most perfect calmness, that her object in inflicting the wound was to revenge herself for the insult she had received at the dance, and that she had chosen a knife that she might not fail in her intention, which was to murder the man who had insulted her. Some portions of the dress which she wore belonged to her father and the other to her nephew. The young man was for some time in danger, but the wound did not prove mortal. The jury in their verdict negatived the charge of premeditation, and found that there were extenuating circumstances, and the vindictive female was sentenced to eight years hard labor. *Gaz. des Tribunaux.*

From the Raleigh Register.

MR. GRAHAM'S CIRCULAR.

Mr. Graham, who represents the Mountain district in Congress, has since his return published a Circular to his constituents, replete with good common sense, and distinguished for its manly and independent tone. We subjoin an extract:

"The State Banks never can become convenient and safe depositories of the public treasury, or furnish the necessary facilities to distant dealings. There are about *five hundred local banks* in the different states, and no two of them are alike. They are as different in all useful and commercial purposes as the climates and crops of the state in which they are located. How can such dissimilar and discordant institutions afford secure depositories for the General Government, or "emit" a sound and equal currency to the people? You might as reasonably expect the cotton of Carolina to grow in Connecticut, or that birds of different kinds would have the same feathers. It is impossible. You cannot make state bank notes current and equal to specie in all the different and distant states: they must necessarily be local and limited in their circulation and character. The framers of our constitution undoubtedly *designed* the General Government to control the currency of the country; and how can they effect this object through institutions over which they have no control? You perceive I decidedly prefer a United States Bank, and a new one if it can be had, to numerous State Banks, as depositories of the public money. I am not a very competent judge, yet I am a most impartial one, *never being interested in banks of any kind* as debtor or creditor, or in any way whatever. I am concerned only as every farmer and freeman is; when we sell a barrel of corn, a lot of cattle, a bale of cotton, or a wedge of gold, and receive bank notes therefor, we want the notes to be passable at par value in any state, and convertible into gold and silver coin at pleasure. Such bank notes are "so like the truth they serve the turn as well."

Some persons are utterly opposed to a United States Bank, and denounce it as dangerous, and liable to do much injury to the Government and the people, while they are loud in their praises of State Banks. Now, to a plain man like myself, this is most incomprehensible reasoning. I cannot conceive how one bank is more dangerous than five hundred banks; neither can I understand why a United States Bank is obliged to be a sinner, and a State Bank a saint. So far as their morality and religion is concerned, I believe neither of them have souls to be saved, and therefore nothing to boast of. They are both cold corporations legally constituted to make money, and should always be guarded and watched with an eagle's eye. Experience, however, has taught me that state banks are often unsound; and he that holds some of them, holds his treasure in earthen vessels. Do you not remember the failure of the Cheraw bank, in South Carolina, and the Macon bank, in Georgia; and how many of our meritorious men suffered thereby? I remember them both, *to my cost*. Suppose you go now to the "far West," or to the North, on business, your Carolina state bank notes will not pass at par; and then you must be shaved, skinned and jewed, in order to make your funds available. Now, sir, this is a right severe operation to a man who lives by the sweat of his brow, and perhaps, sold his last summer's crop for such depreciated paper. I have said so much, to briefly demonstrate and illustrate my general views and opinions in relation to the present critical condition of the currency."

From the Downing Gazette.

ABOUT OFFICES AND THE LIKE OF THAT.

Now that I have got to be Editor, I mean to tell the people something about their notions about putting men into offices. Now the way of it, pretty generally speakin, is this. There will be a town or village say, with a considerable number of inhabitants;—and there'll be a good many farmers, that take newspapers, and read 'em, and go to meetin Sundays, and the rest the time mind their own business; and there'll be a doctor, that ought to physic folks; and a lawyer that ought to get them by the ears and then pull them apart again; and a minister that ought to mind his preachin, and a good many of sich sort of folks, that I cant tell over now. Well, the farmers are jeeing and hawing about their farms, and don't mind much what the rest are doin. Well they clap their heads together, and shy round, and, as quick as a cat can lick her ear, the doctor has got an office, the lawer has gone to Congress, and the minister to the Legislatur, and the folks have got to get well, settle their own quarrels, and grow better, if they can. Now I'm athinkin all these folks better be left at home, for every town needs about one of each, and sometimes more; except the lawyers—I think one lawyer's enough to keep most any town a quarrelling. Once in a while it might be well enough to let 'em send one; so this kind of gentry may be fairly represented. But I'm a thinkin our farmers and traders ort to be represented too.

We ought to have some of our plain-spoken, straight forward farmers, that aint to be scared at an owl, nor big words, nor long speeches, nor any thing of that sort, sent to Congress. Men that 'll act, not talk;—tell what we want, and see that we have it too, and not look three times at his own interest and nary once at the public's. I never thought so much about these things, till I see my friend Col. Crockett, of Tennessee, in Congress. Accordin to my way of thinkin, he was about the best man there. I never heard him speak when he had'nt got something to say, and he always stopped as soon as he had said it. So he saved a great deal of time. Then he never run down his constituents, but said all he could in their favor. Then every body liked to hear him speak, because 'twas just like the plain common sense folks talk at home, when they don't talk for other folks to hear—no hard words; no holdin the breath to get out a long paragraph; no grammar to puzzle you with, nor Greek nor Latin to make the folks stare—but all come out jest as easy as if he was at home talkin to the folks on the farm. Now sich a man as Col. Crockett will do more work for the people in one month, than some gentry would do in six; and do it better tu. That Congress that published the declaration of independence, not mine, but that one of '76, were jest sich men as our farmers might pick out amongst themselves, and make out a Congress of. They was farmers and mechanics, that is a good many of 'em, and where did you ever hear of men that managed to make a nation better than they did? I should like to say something more about this, but I shan't have room to put it in the paper this week, so I may as well stop.

From the Downing Gazette.

AUNT BROWN.

Aunt Darkess has been so kind as to remember me again this week, and I hope it will be a long time before she will forget me. I've got so now I should almost as soon think of going without a Sarmon on Sunday, as I should of printing my paper without one of her letters in it.

DOWNINGVILLE, 7th month 3d.

Dear Jack—I send thee to day another little scrawl from my poor pen, and if thee thinks it may have a good effect upon any of thy young readers, thee has my permission to print it. It is the substance of a letter addressed to a young female friend, in whose welfare I take great interest.

P. S. Thy cousin Nabby has been spending the day with me, and desires me to send her best respects to thee. She will write thee again soon.

Thine truely,

DORCAS BROWN.

My dear young friend—I dont know but thee will think me a meddling old critic, for presuming to advise thee, but, really, thy foibles are mixed up with so many good qualities that I am very desirous to see thee separate them. Thee has in a very strong degree that faculty of the human mind, which leads thee to desire the approbation of thy fellow creatures. Thee would have all who approach thee, love, or esteem, or admire thee, as the case may be. Now this is a faculty if properly regulated, which may lead to the highest practices of virtue, to the cultivation of the holiest and noblest powers of the human mind. But thee must beware, or it will degenerate into a weak sickly vice, leading thee to long for admiration from whatever source, and however obtained, and will tempt thee to low subterfuges, vanity, unworthy arts, dissimulation. My young friend, thee must desire rather to *deserve*, than to receive, the approbation of thy fellow creatures. It is not always that virtue is appreciated on earth, though I believe it is amply rewarded even here, by that heavenly serenity of mind, that quietude of conscience, and firm reliance upon the favor of God, which is the unfailing concomitant of a virtuous and upright course of conduct. I would have thee practise goodness for its own sake, not for its rewards; I would have thee so live as to *merit* the approbation of thy fellow creatures, whether thee receives it or not.

I would have all thy feelings and conduct modified by a reference to the councils and precepts of the blessed Jesus, and thee cannot do otherwise than well. Thee will insure the approbation of thy Maker, which should be the great aim of a rational and immortal creature. But, pardon me, my dear friend, now thy aim is less to obtain the permanent regard of those with whom thee associates than to attract the observation and fix the attention of beholders. Every action, every word betrays this to a critical eye. I would have thee playful, gay, animated in thy discourse, but thee should suppress the witticism, however smart, if it must be uttered at the expense of another's feelings, and forbear the joke however good, if it will wound a sensitive mind. I would rather be thought dull, than feel I had been unkind; rather be considered a humdrum every day sort of body, than be dreaded for my sarcasms, or noted for the poignancy of my jokes, uttered at the expense of politeness, good feeling or propriety. That witticism has no palliative that violates these. I said the motions of thy head and body, betrayed thy love of admiration. Thee should act naturally, and thee will not fail to please. All affectation is offensive to a cultivated mind and refined taste. Let thy heart be kind and gentle, the sentiments of thy mind elevated, refined and elegant, and the body will not fail to harmonize. Thee errs in bestowing thy attentions so much upon the external part, whereas it is the mind that modifies, governs, and stamps its character upon the whole person.

I would not have thee less desirous to please, for I would not have thee less a woman, but do not let this be thy motive for action. Be sure that thee is right, and thee will not fail to please, at least those who deserve to be pleased. If there are any whose favor thee would particularly desire to conciliate, I would advise thee to act simply, naturally, and be sure to adopt no unworthy means to attain thy object, or thee will surely be defeated. I know a young girl who was rather desirous to secure something more than the friendship of a worthy young man. She was walking with a recently married friend, who was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman referred to, and ventured to hint, that she might materially befriend her by commending to the gentleman the kindness of her heart and the amiability of her manners; all of which would have been justly merited; but she was unfortunately overheard by the gentleman himself, and therefore the kind offices of her friend were rendered quite superfluous. When they next met, and the lady attempted to sound the praises of the girl, she was answered by a burst of laughter quite astounding. It is needless to say he preferred amiability where the possessor laid less stress upon it.

Thy friend,

DORCAS BROWN.

THE WATER SPOUT.

A letter of late date from an officer on board the United States ship Falmouth, at sea, contains the following minute description of a water spout—one of the most curious and interesting phenomena in the whole circle of the wonderful operations of nature:

Just as Dr. J—— and myself had finished our duty below, I was startled by the ever alarming sound of buttoning down the hatches, and I was in the act of uttering a groan at the prospect of being half stifled in fœtid steam, when the cry of "water spout!" struck my ear. As if at once struck by electricity, and freed from the bondage of gravitation, we found ourselves upon the poop deck, straining our eyes upon a sight for a view of which the world might have envied us our precarious position upon the heaving breast of the great deep. At this time our ship was heading N. W. by W. half W., and the grand phenomenon I have to describe was seen in a direction N. E. on our starboard quarter, at a distance of about two miles and a half; a broad, black, thick stratum of cloud was connected with the ocean by a dark misty column, tapering, with but one irregularity, from a diameter above, according to our visual estimate, of ten feet to a breadth below of only one foot. At this point, which appeared to be about five feet above the ocean's level, the dark line of the column was lost amid what in appearance was a circumscribed body of smoke rushing forcibly upwards from the surface of the water the convulsed and fantastic outline of which never extended beyond the apparent breadth of six feet, and as tossed about in the most furious revolutions from the centre, it looked like a jet of smoke cast up from a burning mass of damp gunpowder. Upon presenting the telescope, that portion of the water immediately around the circumference of the agitated circle was found to be a loamy vortex whirling with the utmost violence, yet to the naked eye perfectly superficial.

The first idea associated with the water-spout is that of a continuous pillar of water, extending between our globe and a collection of clouds, most commonly floating over some expanse of water, but occasionally traversing small districts of land. But any one who has attentively studied or closely inspected this sublime exhibition of nature, knows the fact to be otherwise. The column, in this instance, was unbroken it is true; but instead of presenting an uniform opacity, the axis throughout was quite translucent, whilst the bounding lines were black, thus constituting a hollow conoid inverted. As its upper extremity, thus terminated in a crowded collection of well defined balls of white vapor rolling rapidly outwards from a centre, and revolving upon their respective axis with great velocity; and as their whiteness placed them in bold relief upon the dark heavy cloud behind, it completed in the whole spout no unapt resemblance of a huge black military plume, striped and crowned with white, planted on the ocean, and waving its head amid the clouds. At the expiration of eight minutes after its complete formation, the lower fourth of the column assumed the appearance of a narrow strip of gauze, through which the horizon was perceptible; and just as I supposed it on the point of parting, the loftier portion began to elongate downwards in the shape of a very acuminate dark pencil, while from the foaming spot beneath arose around the lower transparent portion a dusky pillar, expanding as it rapidly ascended, until blending with the clouds the phenomena was completely re-produced.

* * * The disappearance of this water-spout commenced at its inferior extremity, which was converted into a thin mist, progressing upward to about one third of its whole length, where the connexion between it and the higher dark portion was destroyed, the latter being quickly drawn upward into the cloud from which it was pendent, while all beneath was dissolved in air. It claims our notice, that the tumult in the ocean which co-existed with the spout, did not cease until six or seven seconds after the higher fragment had been completely identified with the clouds. The thermometer stood at 75° Fahrenheit; barometer 30° 3'. An electrometer might have discovered some electric disturbance in the adjacent water, but we were without one. Surely no operation of nature is better calculated to fix our wondering gaze, to awaken curiosity and the spirit of inquiry. Accordingly, the speculation of man has been at work for centuries upon the subject; but nothing, I believe, is yet to be found in the archives of science pointing a decided opening in the veil which hangs around it. From all that has been observed or written upon the subject, we are left to infer that the water-spout is the result either of some sudden change in the mechanical condition of the atmosphere, or an equally sudden destruction of the electrical equilibrium of cloud, air and water. When we reflect that in this most singular exhibition there is discovered a direct violation of a law (that of gravitation,) whose dominion over matter is more universal than that of any other, we must hope that the spirit of philosophical enquiry, so ripe and pervading in these days, may lead some of science's many votaries, at least to a tangible theory."

FOREIGN.

The Cholera was raging in the south of Spain, and at Gibraltar and Madrid measures were taken to guard against it.

The Queen regent of Spain, by a decree dated June 7th, banished twenty Romish priests and ecclesiastics forever from that kingdom.

The Elections.—A Liverpool paper of July 1st states, that in the recent elections the Reformers in Church and State were triumphant. It had been reported that there was a reaction—that the tory party would carry their candidates to Parliament. But the report was political prophecying. Out of 13 elections, the Reformers were sure of eleven. The very men who voted to excuse the Bishops from further attendance in the House of Lords, had been re-elected.

IRELAND.

Dreadful affray and wholesale slaughter at Kerry.

A Dublin paper of June 27th, says: "One of the most sanguinary faction fights that ever disgraced this unhappy country, took place at the races of Ballyheag, 13 miles from Tralee, between two clans, the Cooleens and the Lawlors, who have been at feud above half a century, and still defy both law and the gospel, in taking vengeance of each other whenever opportunity offers from generation to generation. Rumors of the intended fight having been in circulation for some days previous, and information having been given to the county magistrates, they applied to the officer commanding at Tralee for a force sufficient to keep the peace at the races. The two factions soon appeared on the ground in great numbers, but remained quiet until the races were over at three o'clock. Then the appointed battle began in earnest on the river Strand with sticks and stones. A gentleman who witnessed the contest, describes it as one of the most savage and merciless scenes he ever witnessed or could imagine to have taken place in a christian country. The soldiers could do nothing to stem the torrent of fury and blows that raged on every side. At least 1,000 men were engaged, for in addition to the resident parties, numbers came from miles around to take part in the conflict against men whom they had never seen before; all for the pleasure of a fight!

[The magistrates read the riot act, but nobody would listen. They arrested and imprisoned about twenty of them, but the fight went on. The women on each side were engaged in carrying stones to their friends in their aprons.]

"Indeed the work of destruction was going on fast enough; no quarter was given, and ghastly wounds were given to those who fell and to those who stood up. At length the Cooleen's retreated to the river's brink, where many were driven in and drowned. Several attempted to escape by swimming, but were barbarously pelted by the victorious Lawlors. It was full tide and two sand boats on the shore were afloat, into which numbers of the defeated party crowded, and pushed off across the ferry, but being overladen, they sunk, and all on board perished. Four bodies were found the next morning at the ferry, and twelve others, men and women, have since been taken up in other parts of the river. It is not yet known how many have been sacrificed."

Popular outbreaking at Carrick-on-Suir.

We are pained to learn by letter from Carrick-on-Suir, that the same feeling evinced itself in that town on Monday, which prevailed here and elsewhere last week. The starving population—the victims of the times—rose en masse, paraded the streets, rung the bells of the churches, &c., and threatened an attack on the corn store. We are happy to state that nothing of serious moment was the consequence, though many of the poor creatures said they were fasting for two days. They were remonstrated with, and the gentry and clergy and other inhabitants who feel for the wretched poor, are about to devise plans to save them from the ravages of famine. To what miserable state is not this country reduced? We live in the midst of plenty; our quays and stores are crowded with provisions; our fields team with luxuriance, and yet are the people starving. But such a state of things cannot exist much longer; and the sooner a speedy termination shall be put to it, the better for all parties. *Tipperary Free Press.*

SPAIN.

General Rodil and his army.

Gen. Rodil, who commanded the Spanish army in Portugal, had arrived at Aranquez, near Madrid, and his army of 9,000 or 10,000 was expected to arrive in the course of a day or two. The Queen had arranged to review the troops in person, in order to manifest to them her gratitude for their faithful services, and it was said that she intended to advance all the officers to a rank one degree higher than they then held.

It was said that General Rodil was to be sent, with his army, to occupy the Basque Provinces, and exterminate the insurgents there, while the troops already in those provinces, under command of Gen. Quesada, were to march into Navarre, and perform the same service in that quarter.

Number, and cost of Convents.

The total number of convents in Spain, of all descriptions, is stated by the Cadiz Diario, to be 3,288, containing 93,398 inmates, viz: 59,768 males, and 33,630 females. The estimated draft upon the people for the support of religious mendicants and barefooted friars, is 92,680,800 reals, per annum, or $4,634,040.

Letters from the Mediterranean state the probability of a rupture between the Porte and the Pacha in Egypt. The Sultan persists in demanding two years arrears of tribute from Mehemet Ali, which he is not disposed to pay, nor has he yet evacuated the districts of Ourfa and Raica, as required by the Porte. Should the war be renewed, France and England will have a difficult part to act, but it is believed, that on the event of another Russian army entering Constantinople, the combined fleet, now 13 sail of the line, and numerous large frigates, will try the passage of the Dardanelles, and thus put to issue the late secret treaty between the Porte and Russia.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

A decree of the Congress of New Grenada, authorizes the President, Santander, to receive proposals for making a Rail Road, or a carriage Road, across the Isthmus of Darien. Proposals are to be received from natives or foreigners. The Company who construct the road are to be remunerated by the proceeds of the same, from 10 to 50 years, according to the nature of the road constructed. Twenty thousand acres of new land, in the Isthmus, are also to be granted to the contractors, which is to be exempted from all taxes, except local, for 20 years, and the occupants of which shall not be called into military service except in cases of foreign invasion.

Prize fighting—This disgraceful practice still continues in England. A young man was lately killed in a contest of this kind, after a fight of about two hours. The men engaged were about 23 years old, and the one that was killed left a wife and two children.

Extraordinary Recognition.—A man has lately returned to England after an absence of thirty-six years, who was engaged in the year 1798, with nineteen others, in the murder of an innocent and inoffensive man. He was immediately recognized and committed to prison, and his identity and guilt it is stated can be established beyond doubt. Of his nineteen comrades eighteen were condemned and executed for that and other murders, and the other was shot in attempting to escape from jail.

Advantages of reading Newspapers with Attention.—We were informed a few days ago, by an industrious farmer of the district, that in consequence of an account he had seen some time since, in our paper, extracted from some other, of a process by which the smut in wheat might be prevented, he had tried the experiment and fully succeeded. Last year his wheat, as was the case with many crops, was greatly diseased, and the smut was so abundant as to be offensive in riding around the field. On the evening previous to sowing, he washed it well, and mixed with every bushel, three pints of lime and a pint of salt, stirring it together, till the grain was coated with the mixture. He says, that his wheat which is now ready for harvesting, has no appearance whatever of the disease, although the seed was taken from the infected field of last year. The account from which he was induced to make the trial, directed either a mixture of the salt and lime, as he used it, or a washing in the solution of salt, after the first washing, and then a rolling in the lime, on a tight floor, or a cloth spread for the purpose. The process is by no means difficult, and this trial added to former evidence, proves that it is well worthy, at lest, of further attention. *Pendleton Mess.*

There is upwards of twenty-nine millions of dollars invested in Rail Roads in the State of New York alone.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 20.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is the result of the elections held in this county on Thursday last:

For the Senate.

Dr. William Montgomery.

Commons.

Col. Joseph Allison,
Col. John Stockard.

Town.

William A. Graham, esq. without opposition.

Sheriff.

James C. Turrentine}

State of the Polls.

	Hillsborough,	Mason Hall,	Nichols's,	Hornes's,	Wilkerson's,	Herndon's,	Adams's,	Morrow's,	Moulder's,	Eggleman's,	Holt's,	Geeringer's,	Faucett's,	M'Cauley's,	
Senate.															
Montgomery	77	26	39	36	29	25	21	71	51	48	44	92	45	696	636
Waddell.	136	24	33	35	44	27	60	52	28	31	15	19	20	635	
Commons.															
Allison.	232	73	101	81	133	87	87	160	103	80	158	186	115	1577	1182
Stockard.	124	47	46	47	75	38	25	176	48	64	110	184	109	1183	723
Hall.	158	31	76	84	107	28	13	76	61	55	44	7	3	723	685
M'Cauley.	120	22	12	60	33	52	13	78	29	26	16	4	9	685	
Turrentine.	175	68	37	41	119	54	47	214	73	99	79	132	59	1344	1024
Nelson.	255	26	37	193	80	54	125	45	29	37	77	62	46	1024	

Bladen—John J. M'Millan. *S.* Robert Lyon and Amos Richardson *C.*

Columbus—Caleb Stevens *S.* Marmaduke Powell and —— Frink *C.*

Cumberland—D. M'Cormick *S.* Dillon Jordan and David M'Neill. *C.*

Currituck—Daniel Lindsay, *S.* Joshua Harrison and Wallace Bray, *C.*

Craven—Richard D. Spaight, *S.* Abner Hartley and Frederick P. Latham, *C.*

Carteret—Otway Burns, *S.* James Manney and Elijah S. Bell, *C.*

Chatham—Hugh M'Queen, *S.* Carney Cotton and William Foshee, *C.*

Caswell—James Kerr, *S.* John E. Brown and Littleton A. Gwyn, *C.*

Cabarrus—George Klutts. *S.* D. M. Barringer and Jacob Williams, *C.*

Camden—Edmund J Barco *S* Thomas Tillett and James N M Pherson C

Davidson—John A Hogan S George Smith and Charles Brummel, C

Greene—Wyatt Moye, *S.* James Harper and James Williams, *C.*

Guilford—Jonathan Parker, *S.* Jesse H. Lindsay and William Adams, *C.*

Halifax—John Branch *S.* J. R. J Daniel and William L Long, C,

Jones—James Harrison, *S.* James Howard and Nathan Foscue, *C.*

Lenoir—William D. Moseley, *S.* —— Davis and George Whitfield, *C.*

Mecklenburg—William H. M'Leary, *S.* William J. Alexander and James M. Hutchison, *C.*

Northampton—William B. Lockhart, *S.* A. B. Smith and —— Crump. *C.*

Person—Robert Vanhook, *S.* Robert Jones and James N. Williamson, *C.*

Pasquotank—Frederick Whitehurst *S* John C Blatchford and Thomas C. Mathews C

Perquimons—Jesse Wilson, *S.* Benjamin Mullen and Josiah Perry, C.

Randolph—A Staley *S* Zebedee Rush and B Hawkins C.

Rockingham—Robert Martin, *S.* Philip Irion and Blake Beeswell, *C.*

Rowan—John Beard, jr. *S.* John Clement and Burton Craig, *C.*

Wake—Samuel Whitaker, *S.* Wesley Jones and William H. Haywood, *C.*

The Hon. William Wilkins, minister to Russia, arrived at Philadelphia on the 11th inst. on his way to New York, where he expected to take the packet for England.

Attempt to Kill.—On Sunday the 10th inst., while one of our most peaceable and quiet citizens was at the residence of his brother, a few miles from this place, he was shot at by the son of his brother's wife, in the most cowardly and bloodthirsty manner. He was sitting on the steps of the door, when the perpetrator came from behind the chimney, and discharged the contents of a loaded gun at him; which unfortunately entered his body. The shot were small, and we are happy to state he is in a fair way of recovery. The perpetrator of this daring outrage is now confined in jail, having as yet been unable to procure bail. Nor has he assigned any *good* reason for his disgraceful conduct. *Harbinger.*

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

On the last day of the Term, Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered Opinions in the following cases:

In the case of Redmond and others v Collins, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment below and dismissing the petition.

Also, in the case of Perry v Maxwell, in equity, from Franklin, declaring the opinion of the Court upon the several points made in the pleadings.

Also, in the case of Wynns v Wright, affirming the judgment.

Also, in the case of Wilder v Mixon & Holly in equity, from Bertie, overruling the exceptions by the defendants Holly and wife, and directing the parties to file, as exhibits, the will of Miles Rayner, and the proceedings under which dower was allotted to his widow, or cause a further inquiry to be made as to certain facts.

On Sunday last, John Murphy *alias* John Sugg was brought to this city from Mobile, Ala. where he was arrested and demanded by Governor Swain as a fugitive from justice—being charged with the murder of his step mother in this vicinity, in the summer of 1832. *Raleigh Register.*

The Tennessee Convention adopted, on the 21st ult., the following propositions, viz:—That the different counties in the state shall be laid off into districts of convenient size, so that the whole number in each county shall not be less than ten nor exceed twenty-five, and that there shall be two justices of the peace and one constable elected for each district by the qualified voters thereof—the former for six and the latter for two years. That the Sheriffs shall be elected every two years by the qualified voters. State Treasurers to be appointed by the Legislature for a term of two years—Registers of Land Offices to be elected by the people of their respective districts for a term of four years and be re-eligible—All Militia officers to be elected by the persons subject to military duty, within the bounds of their several companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions—Ministers of religion inelligible to either branch of the legislature—Persons denying the existence of a God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, ineligible to any office in the civil department of the state—Persons who shall fight a duel, or bear or accept a challenge, or aid or abet in fighting a duel, to be deprived of all the rights of citizenship in the State. *Richmond Enq.*

Hon. William Johnson, of South Carolina, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Brooklyn, on Monday, from the effects of a surgical operation for a disease of the jawbone, performed by Dr. Mott. He had been apprised that the experiment would probably prove fatal, but persisted in requiring it, and submitted, without being in any way confined, to the most excruciating tortures. But the agony was too great for his bodily frame, though insufficient to subdue his presence of mind; and, in half an hour after the completion of the operation, he had ceased to breathe.

Judge Johnson was in his 64th year—extensively known, ardently loved, and universally respected. On the announcement of his melancholy demise, all the courts of this city immediately adjourned; and proper measures were taken to testify the deep sense of the bar and the bench of New York of the loss which has been sustained by the judiciary of the country.

ELOPEMENT OF A NUN.—A great excitement at present exists in Charlestown, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young lady from the nunnery of that place. The circumstances, as far as we can learn, are as follows, says the Boston Journal:

The young lady was sent to the place in question to complete her education, and became so pleased with the place and its inmates, that she was induced to seclude herself from the world, and take the black veil. After some time spent in the nunnery she became dissatisfied, and made her escape from the institution, but was afterwards persuaded to return, being told that if she would continue but three weeks longer, she would be dismissed with honor. At the end of that time, a few days since, her friends called for her, but she was not to be found, and much alarm is excited in consequence.

Since the above was in type, we have seen the following:

The Boston Transcript of Saturday states that Bishop Fenwick has authorized the editor to contradict the statement in the Mercantile Journal of Friday, respecting the absence of a nun from the convent at Charlestown, and which was copied into the morning papers on Saturday. The whole story is declared to be untrue.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

POSTSCRIPT.

RIOT AT CHARLESTOWN.—The alarm of fire at Charlestown, last night about 11 o'clock, was from the burning of several tar barrels in Charlestown, doubtless with a view of attracting persons from this city and vicinity, to join in an attack upon the Ursurline Convent.

The attack was commenced with disgraceful shouts, and by breaking the windows with stones; but up to 12 o'clock, the work did not appear to proceed with much vigor, and it is probable the rioters desisted, although there did not appear to be any peace officers present.

Quarter past one o'clock.—Our anticipations were incorrect. The Convent is completely wrapped in flames. The occupants probably escaped from the fury of the flames, if they did from the fury of the mob.

We learn from a Charlestown gentleman now in this city, that the main building of the Convent was about 80 feet front by 35 in depth, and four stories high, with wings extending back about fifty feet from each extremity. Along the rear of the main building was a piazza, and at one end, the kitchen establishment, &c. Altogether it made a fine appearance.

Boling Green, Mo. July 15.

Mormons.—We have been informed that a meeting of the Mormons, residents in this county, was held on Sunday the 13th inst. about ten miles from this place; at which they resolved to renounce the doctries of Mormon for the present, or in other words, to remain silent and neutral until something new shall have been revealed to them from Heaven. Numbers of those who some time since went to Jackson, are daily returning on their way back to the place from whence they started. It is said that the Cholera had broken out in their camp, and that many had died. Some of those returning express themselves dissatisfied with their Prophet, Gen. J. Smith. They say he has failed in all his attempts to cure the Cholera, or to bring the dead to life.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night last, Mr. John Signer, grocer, 161 Anthony-street, in endeavoring to fill a lamp with spirit gas, set fire to a gallon of the liquid, which immediately exploded and enveloped him in flames. His wife rushed to his assistance, and was also instantly wrapped in flames; and a girl named Eliza Reynoldson, in endeavoring to extinguish them, was badly burned.

As there were no other persons in the house but two infant children, they would all have inevitably been consumed, but for the assistance of a young man named James, who was passing at the moment, and on hearing their screams, promptly burst open the door which had been closed for the night, and, rushing in, smothered the blaze on the dress of the servant girl. Mr. Signer rushed out and plunged into a water butt, and his wife ran into the street and fell down screaming; but no assistance could now save them, and they expired in a few hours, after having suffered the most excruciating agony, and so rapid was the progress of decomposition that it was found necessary to bury them both the next morning. The girl will undoubtedly recover, though with the loss of one of her eyes. *New Yorker.*

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The number of vessels in the American Navy is as follows:

Twelve 74s	888	
Fourteen 44s	618	
Three 36s	198	
Two 24s	48	
Thirteen 18s	234	
Seven 12s	84	
One 3	3	
Total Ships, 52.	Guns,	2071
Captains in the Navy		37
Masters Commandant		41
Lieutenants		252
Surgeons		43
Assistant do.		49
Pursers		43
Chaplains		8
Passed Midshipmen		134
Midshipmen		314
Sailing Masters		29
Boatswains		18
Gunners		17
Carpenters		14
Sail Makers		14
Total Officers,		1012
Lieut. Col. of Marines		1
Captains		9
1st Lieutenants		23
2d Lieutenants		16
Total,		49

Mr. Noah, of the New York Star, thus pleasantly notices the allegation that he borrows money of the Bank:

"The Evening Post and Times are determined to make us confess that we borrow money from the United States Bank. Now if it was true we should confess it with pleasure, for banks were created to loan money, and newspapers, of all things, to borrow it; but it so turns out that money is of no earthly use to us, for our credit is just as good; hence our hostility against Beardsley for crying out "perish credit." The collar presses, from the Globe down to the Argus, have for so long a time charged us with being in the pay of the bank, that half the world is silly enough to believe it, and this very impression is just as much service to us as though we actually borrowed the money."

A cargo of coal has lately been shipped from Boston to Constantinople. It is not many years since Coal made a very considerable part of the importations from England to this country.

At the instance of the Mississippi and Atlantic Rail Road Company, the Secretary of War has sent Col. Long, of the U. S. Civil Engineers, to examine into and report upon the practicability of a rail road from Memphis, on the Mississippi, to Charleston, S. C. A part of the country which has been already examined, is said to be quite favorable for the construction of the work in question.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed a law authorising the Supreme Court of that State to grant divorces to applicants, whenever it can be proved that either party has been a habitual drunkard for two years. The law is a righteous and just one.

ELECTIONS.

The Elections in the several States take place as follows:

State.	*Time of Election.*
Louisiana	1st Monday of July
Missouri	1st do August
Illinois	1st do do
Indiana	1st do do
Kentucky	1st do do
Mississippi	1st do do
Alabama	1st do do
Tennessee	1st Thursday do
North Carolina	In August
Vermont	1st Tuesday of Sept.
Maine	2d Monday do
Maryland	1st do of October
Delaware	1st Tuesday do
Pennsylvania	2d do do
New Jersey	2d do do
Ohio	2d do do
Georgia	1st Monday do
New York	1st do of Nov.
Massachusetts	2d do do
New Hampshire	2d Tuesday of March
Rhode Island	In April and August
Connecticut	1st Monday of April
Virginia	In April
South Carolina	2d Monday of October

Emigrants.—Between seven and eight hundred emigrants arrived at this port yesterday, from Bremen. They are from the towns and villages of the interior of Germany,—they landed upon our shores in excellent health and condition, and will form a valuable acquisition to the western states, whither, with scarcely an exception, they design to proceed forthwith and establish themselves. *Balt. American.*

Something Romantic.—Some years ago a captain of a corsair carried off the wife of a poor woodman in the environs of Messina. Having kept her several months on board his vessel, the pirate landed her in one of the South Sea Islands, and abandoned her to her fate. The savage monarch of the island, to whom she was brought, became so enamored of her, that he married her according to the customs of his country—placed her by his side on the throne, and when he died, left her the sovereignty of his dominions. A European vessel lately arrived at Messina from a voyage to South America has not only brought to the poor woodman this intelligence respecting the fate of his wife, but has also brought presents from her of sufficient value to make him one of the richest private individuals in Sicily, until such time as it shall please his royal spouse to call him to her court.

The following affecting incident is related in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Come Father!—Turning the corner of Church and Warren Streets the other evening, our attention was arrested by the tender and plaintive acclamation of a young female voice—"Come father—do, do come!" We turned, and there stood a man, respectably looking and comfortably clad, holding by one hand on the railing, and supported by a little girl his daughter, on the other side. She was tenderly entreating a drunken father to go home. He started off, the child clinging to his side, and as he reeled and almost fell into the gutter, the little thing literally braced herself against the pavement, and held him up. She still supported him as he staggered to and fro, until we turned from the painful spectacle! What a beautiful commentary this upon the affection of a daughter, and what a loathsome one upon the sin of drunkenness! "Oh, that man should put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains."

Captain Hallett, of the brig Luna, arrived at New York, from Madeira, informs that an insurrection had taken place in the western part of the island, between the Miguelites and Constitutionalists party. After considerable bloodshed the Island surrendered to Don Pedro.

Mr. David Hogg, a brother of the Ettrick Shepherd, arrived in the city of New York, with his family, and proceeded to Silver Lake, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of settling. Mr. Hogg was formerly shepherd to Sir Walter Scott; but since the breaking up of the establishment at Abbotsford, he has sought a home in this country.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of July last, a bound boy by the name of ISELEY WARD, about thirteen years of age. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law A reward of five cents will be given to any person who shall return him the subscriber, but no expenses paid, nor thanks.

Anderson Hall

August 10. 35—3wp

STRAY FILLY.

STRAYED from the subscriber on Saturday the 15th instant a likely Bay FILLY, one year old last spring, no particular mark recolleoted, except a small lump on the inside of of one of her fore legs, occasioned by having been trod on when very young Any information respecting the said Filly will be thankfully received by the subscriber, living five miles south-east from Hillsborough, on the Raleigh road.

JAMES N. STRAYHORN.

August 19. 35—

THE NAME CHANGED.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
IN THE TOWN OF MORGANTON, N. C.
A Weekly Newspaper,
TO BE DEVOTED TO
Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks it proper to mention his reason for so doing. A correspondence by letter was held with intelligent and public-spirited individuals in Burke county, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the subscriber was induced to issue the original Prospectus even before he had visited the place of his intended location. Not giving much importance to *names*, when he considered his *principles* orthodox, he selected "The Mountain *Sprout*," because it seemed to him to be appropriate to the section of country in which it was proposed to locate, as well as to the very humble abilities which he felt would be engaged in the conduct of the concern. The subscriber, however, is aware that "there *is* something in a name;" and a recent visit to Morganton, where he had the pleasure of an interchange of views and sentiments with his future patrons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the people of Western North Carolina, like all other communities, are more or less divided; but, in relation to National Politics—the danger to the Constitution from the encroachments of power, and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the rights of the states, as the only safeguard of Liberty—the subscriber heard, among the intelligent and high minded Freemen of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination to support their Political Institutions against aggression, and to hand down to their posterity, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from their Fathers.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind generally is, what will be the political character of the paper? the subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the states, and of the relative powers of the general and state government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a literal construction of the constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power whether it be by the general government or by the states, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary. "Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous people, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to state concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the constitution, a liberal system of internal improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the editor's adopted state.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing news of the day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the day, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wits imaginitive powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an immoral tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at two dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as agents, in procuring subscribers, &c. will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

R. P. MADRA.

August 19. 35—

TO RENT,

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE very pleasantly situated.

Inquire at this Office.

August 5. 33—